

THE COUNCIL.

On Tuesday, 23rd September, in reply to Mr. DEAS THOMSON, the ATTORNEY-GENERAL stated that the measure for the establishment of a telegraphic communication with Europe by way of India.—The House went into committee for the consideration of the Land Titles Declaration Bill. All the clauses (excepting two which were postponed) were passed, with some slight amendments; and the Chairman, having reported progress, obtained leave to sit again this day.—The ATTORNEY-GENERAL moved the second reading of the Coal Fields Regulation Bill, briefly explaining its provisions, and stating that it was an adaptation of the English legislation. Mr. B. RUSSELL, in support of the bill, considering it unjust and oppressive towards the proprietors of mines, and moved, as an amendment, that the bill be referred to a select committee. Sir W. MANNING thought the bill a desirable one, and objected to referring it to a select committee. Mr. PLUNKETT approved of sending the bill to a select committee, having after, when in office, he had called on the bill. Mr. HOLDEN was also in favour of referring the bill to a select committee. Mr. KEMP thought that the bill would be better tested by that course. The ATTORNEY-GENERAL, in reply, stated that the bill was a measure of great importance, and that it was a matter of course that it should be referred to a select committee. The bill was then put to the vote, and carried by a majority of 6 to 4. The motion that the bill be referred to a select committee was then put to the vote, and carried by a majority of 6 to 4. Mr. B. RUSSELL, in support of the bill, considering it unjust and oppressive towards the proprietors of mines, and moved, as an amendment, that the bill be referred to a select committee. Sir W. MANNING thought the bill a desirable one, and objected to referring it to a select committee. Mr. PLUNKETT approved of sending the bill to a select committee, having after, when in office, he had called on the bill. Mr. HOLDEN was also in favour of referring the bill to a select committee. Mr. KEMP thought that the bill would be better tested by that course. The ATTORNEY-GENERAL, in reply, stated that the bill was a measure of great importance, and that it was a matter of course that it should be referred to a select committee. The bill was then put to the vote, and carried by a majority of 6 to 4. The motion that the bill be referred to a select committee was then put to the vote, and carried by a majority of 6 to 4.

On Wednesday, 24th, Mr. KEMP resumed the debate on the Grants for Public Worship Prohibition Bill, opposing the bill as a repudiation of the rights of the Roman Catholic Church. Mr. DEAS THOMSON, in reply, stated that the bill was a measure of great importance, and that it was a matter of course that it should be referred to a select committee. The bill was then put to the vote, and carried by a majority of 6 to 4. The motion that the bill be referred to a select committee was then put to the vote, and carried by a majority of 6 to 4.

On Thursday, 25th, bills were received from the Assembly:—1st. To regulate the exportation of gunpowder and other warlike stores; 2nd. To amend the law relating to the levying of the Kiama tonnage duty; 3rd. To amend the law relating to the levying of the Wollongong harbour tonnage duty. These bills were read a first time, and made orders of the day for Thursday next for second readings.

The House went into committee on the Private Lunatic Asylums Bill, and proceeded as far as clause 16, when, after division (13 to 2), the chairman left the chair, and reported progress.—Mr. PLUNKETT moved the second reading of the Newcastle Church Land Sale Bill. The bill was read a first time, and made orders of the day for Thursday next for second readings.

On Tuesday, 30th, the House went into committee on the Legislative Council Bill. The ATTORNEY-GENERAL submitted to the committee a series of amendments, which he proposed to introduce into the bill, and suggested some delay, in order to enable members to consider them. Mr. DEAS THOMSON objected to the amendments, as bringing back the bill to the same state as it was before it was sent to the select committee. Mr. BUTLER, in support of the amendments, stated that they were of great importance, and that they were necessary for the proper working of the bill. The amendments were then put to the vote, and carried by a majority of 6 to 4.

On Wednesday, 1st October, messages were received from the Assembly:—1st, concurring in the amendments proposed by Mr. DEAS THOMSON; 2nd, transmitting a bill passed by the Assembly for the transfer of certain registers to the custody of the Registrar-General; 3rd, transmitting the Newcastle Church Land Sale Bill. The two bills were read a first time.—The Governor sent a message conveying assent to the Hawkers' Licensing Act, and to the Bull Coal Company's Act.—The debate on the State-aid Bill was resumed. Captain WARD supported the bill, stating that it was a measure of great importance, and that it was necessary for the proper working of the bill. The bill was then put to the vote, and carried by a majority of 6 to 4.

On Thursday, 2nd, the Private Lunatic Asylums Bill was further considered in committee. Several clauses were passed, and the Chairman obtained leave to sit again on Wednesday next.—The Newcastle Church Land Sale Bill passed through committee without amendments, and the report of the committee was adopted.—On the motion of the Attorney-General, the Gunpowder Export Restriction Bill to renew for a further period of two years the bill to limit the exportation of warlike stores was read a second time.—The Attorney-General moved the second reading of the Gold Duties Reduction Bill, the object of which was to reduce the export duty on gold from 2s. 6d. an ounce to 1s. 6d. an ounce, from the 1st January next. Mr. DEAS THOMSON expressed his disapproval of the proposed reduction, and moved, as an amendment, that the bill be referred to a select committee. Sir W. MANNING, in support of the bill, stated that it was a measure of great importance, and that it was necessary for the proper working of the bill. The bill was then put to the vote, and carried by a majority of 6 to 4.

The Government week, that this duty was to be reduced. Mr. PLUNKETT looked upon the reduction as quite needless, and censured the Government for their inconsideration in proposing it. Mr. CAMPBELL supported the bill, stating that it was a measure of great importance, and that it was necessary for the proper working of the bill. The bill was then put to the vote, and carried by a majority of 6 to 4.

On Tuesday, 7th, the Gunpowder Export Restriction Bill, the Gold Duties Bill, and the Kiama and Wollongong Harbour Tonnage Duty Bills were considered in committee. The bills were passed, and the Chairman obtained leave to sit again on Wednesday next.—The ATTORNEY-GENERAL moved the second reading of the Coal Fields Regulation Bill, briefly explaining its provisions, and stating that it was an adaptation of the English legislation. Mr. B. RUSSELL, in support of the bill, considering it unjust and oppressive towards the proprietors of mines, and moved, as an amendment, that the bill be referred to a select committee. Sir W. MANNING thought the bill a desirable one, and objected to referring it to a select committee. Mr. PLUNKETT approved of sending the bill to a select committee, having after, when in office, he had called on the bill. Mr. HOLDEN was also in favour of referring the bill to a select committee. Mr. KEMP thought that the bill would be better tested by that course. The ATTORNEY-GENERAL, in reply, stated that the bill was a measure of great importance, and that it was a matter of course that it should be referred to a select committee. The bill was then put to the vote, and carried by a majority of 6 to 4.

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by Mr. WILSON, and after a few remarks from Mr. WILSON and Mr. DALRYMPLE, agreed to. The bill was carried through Committee without a division, an amendment, moved by Mr. WILSON, on the first clause, so as to limit the operation of the bill in regard to neighbouring colonies, having been negatived, after brief discussion, by 18 to 6. The report of the Committee was adopted, and the third reading fixed for the next day. The bill was then read a second time, and passed without amendment, and with very little discussion. The bill was then read a third time, and passed without amendment, and with very little discussion.

On Wednesday, 1st October, on the motion of Mr. ROBERTSON, the House went into committee, to consider the Legislative Council's amendments on the bill for the regulation of land in New South Wales. The amendments were agreed to, and the bill was then read a second time, and passed without amendment, and with very little discussion.

On Thursday, 25th, Mr. WILSON brought up a bill to enable the City Corporation to substitute a more convenient site for the Town Hall. The bill was read a first time, and made orders of the day for Thursday next for second readings.

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On Tuesday, 30th, Mr. EDWARD CLOW, as member for Morpeth, took the oath, and his seat.—On the motion of Mr. COWAN, the Town Hall Site Exchange Bill was referred to a select committee, the standing order being, at the suggestion of the SPEAKER, that the bill be referred to a select committee. The bill was then read a second time, and passed without amendment, and with very little discussion.

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were made of fibres intertwined with their own hair; the
bags and the nets are also cleverly made. A portion of the
fish brought down by Mr. Middleton consists of salmon,

On Thursday, 16th, Mr. MORIARTY moved a vote of thanks to the late Speaker, which was seconded by Mr. Gwynne. Several members rose to give members bearing testimony to Mr. Murray's ability, and impartiality in the discharge of his duties. The House having resolved itself into Committee of Supply, Mr. MORIARTY moved that the resolution, which had been under consideration when the committee last sat, was again introduced, and the discussion revived upon Colonel Hamilton's alleged interference with the relations of the Government with his command. Mr. DALGLEISH read several letters tending to show that Colonel Hamilton had refused to sanction the attendance of Wesleyan Ministers at the Wesleyan tracts. Mr. COWPER, on the other side, explained, and quoted correspondence to show, that the existence of Wesleyans in the colony was unknown to the military authorities. On the motion of Mr. LELAND the item was reduced to £15,000, and in this shape agreed to. £10,000 for the Volunteers, and £2500 for a Naval Brigade, were granted after a brief discussion. The next item was a bill for the benefit of police. A series of divisions took place on motions for the omission of several sums for salaries under the bill. Finally the total item was carried by 30 to 7, after which the House adjourned.

On Friday, 17th, the SPEAKER reported that he had communicated by letter to the late Speaker the vote of thanks lately passed by the House.—The SPEAKER reported a message from the Legislative Council, in relation to the bill for the amendment of the laws.—Mr. W. FORSTER moved the adjournment of the House against Government Enforcement Bill. The Union member explained that the main features of improvement on the existing law proposed by this bill, consisted in depriving the Crown of the privilege of refusing to be sued, and of providing more effectual means of enforcing against the Government the judgment of the Courts of Law. These prerogatives had been conferred upon the Crown, and the Government, to the detriment of society from that prevailing in this colony, and were not only unnecessary and inexpedient, but liable to be converted into engines of oppression by any party for the sake of being in power. Mr. COWPER opposed the bill on the same grounds. Efficient time had not been given to test the operation of the existing law; that parties aggrieved were not without redress; that the Government, if they could always appeal to Parliament, in cases of practical grievance had been adduced; and that the House would not encourage litigation; and that it was impossible to allocate a period of the session was inconvenient.

It was then moved, finally the second reading was carried by 18 yeas to 10 nays. The Fisheries Protection Bill was referred to a select committee. The bill then went into committee on the Botany Bay Railway Bill, and after passing several clauses adjourned.

Nothing whatever was seen or heard, by Mr. McKinley, respecting Mr. Stuart's party, which he accounts for by supposing that they had been driven to the west of the hills—a perfect sea of water prevailing, and the day got into the hilly country beyond the reach of the floods. Mr. McKinley states, however, that he fell in with Landsborough's party, and that they were on the trail of Burdick; he crossed the track of a party supposed to be Walker's—these being, with the exception of Gray's, grave, imaginary parties.

Mr. McKinley speaks generally in favourable terms of the country through which he passed. Between the Gulf of Mexico and the Gulf of California, particularly near to the Northern coast, there is a large island, the soil adapted for sheep and cattle. There is also, to the south of this island, a large tract of fine pastures.

The blacks with whom Mr. McKinley was mostly friendly, and some of them rendered him considerable assistance. Only on one occasion was any hostility encountered. The natives of the Gulf of California, Gulf and Port Denison; but they were very numerous to the south of the Stony Desert.

On the afternoon of the 22nd ultimo, Mr. McKinley and four of his party left Sydney for Adelaide via the steamer of the A. S. N. Company's Steamer *Balaclava*. The remainder of the four who accompanied Mr. McKinley were Messrs. David, Cooper, Landsborough, and Palmer, the second in command, remains at present in Sydney, intending shortly to return to England. Of the four who accompanied Mr. McKinley, Messrs. David, Cooper, and Palmer, on engagement on the Burdickin, Palmer the ballast, were embarked at Port Denison; and Messrs. Bell and Landsborough, Messrs. Cooper and Ramsbottom. A few friends of Mr. McKinley accompanied him to the wharf, and he cheerfully told them that he left the wharf; but it was afterwards learned that he regretted that no public welcome was offered him in Sydney.

Mr. McKinley's expedition was a most successful one, a successful exploration of the interior. The facts that Mr. McKinley only remained a few hours in Sydney, and that he was able to return to Sydney in a few days, by the outgoing English mail, were stated in excess of the apparent surprise and neglect on the part of the authorities. It is to be regretted that Mr. McKinley will shortly revisit Sydney, an opportunity will be afforded to him the sense that is entertained of his service in this country.

A number of interesting relics of the recent exploring expedition were collected during the journey by Mr. Middleton, the second in command under Mr. McKinley. Amongst others, some of these are some of the harpoon upon which Burke and his party subsisted for considerable time; the natives of the Interior (whose names are not known) were seen to be eating a morsel of something like a flatbottomed boat, and having thrown it into a dough, warm it through and then eat it; the taste is rather repulsive, but almost like muskard. Mr. Middleton has also brought back a few of the natives of the Interior, resembling barley prepared and cooked in the same manner as maddo by the natives of another part of the Interior; and a few of the natives of the Interior, who are seen to be using adze stones, used for grinding the seeds, and a few bones and other native implements are included in the collection. The natives of the Interior, who were seen together with some curious fossil bones, were obtained at Cooper's Creek. The specimens of native workmanship are very curious; the *girdles* (the only articles of attire

At a meeting of No. 5 Company Sydney Battalion Volunteer Rifles, held a few days subsequently at the Volunteer Club, it was decided to erect a tablet to the memory of the Comrade, and that the expense should be borne exclusively by the company.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.
DDBISON—October 7th, at the residence of Dr. George Walker, Elizabeth-street, the wife of Henryworth Addison, Esq., Gold Commissioner, Rocky River, New England, of a son.
DUNN—October 10th, at the residence of Mr. John Dunn, Esq., the wife of Captain H. Bastion, of her seventh son.
DUNN—October 10th, at the residence of Mr. John Dunn, Esq., the wife of the Rev. P. Upton, Minister, or Navigator's Mission Society, of her second son.
HILL, Mrs. H. B. Hill, of her, at her residence, 10, Crown-street, Surrey, of a son.

BIRTHS.
ADDISON—October 7th, at the residence of Dr. George Walker, Elizabeth-street, the wife of Glenworth Addison, Esq., Gold

STEPHENSON—October 6th, at Mrs. E. Stephenson, George-street, Newcastle, N.S.W.

STYMONS—October 12th, at his residence, Newtown, the Rev. J. H. Stymons, M.A.

REYNOLDS—October 12th, at his residence, 10, St. Mark's, Newcastle, N.S.W., both dying.

TIGHE—October 10th, at the residence of her mother, Pellico Hotel, Buckle-street, Miss James Tighe, of a daughter.

WILSON—October 10th, at the residence of her mother, T. J. Weldon, of a daughter.

WILSON—October 10th, at the residence of her mother, Bathurst, the wife of J. West, Tertius, Esq., J.P., of a daughter.

WILLIAMS—September 19th, at Blue's Point, North Shore, Mr. W. Williams, of a son.

WILLIAMS—September 19th, at the residence of her mother, Cliff Lodge, Globe Point, Mrs. Gertrude Williams, of a son.

WOODHOUSE—October 10th, at Schoolham Hall, Ashfield, the Rev. J. Woodhouse, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

ALLISON—ANDERSON—September 18th, at 105, Prince-street, by the Rev. John Kent, of the Mariners' Church, Peter Allison, mariner, native of Norway, to Janet Anderson, daughter of James Anderson, of the same place.

BARNES—BARNES—March 11th, at Taroom, Downs River, Joseph A. A. Barnes, of Brierly Hill, Staffordshire, England, Miss Jane Ellen Barnes, of Cork, Ireland.

BENNETT—July 20th, at the residence of her mother, the Rev. Thomas Bennet, Esq., Royal Marines Light Infantry, young George Bennet, Esq., to Miss Mary Bennet, Esq., daughter of the second daughter of John Savery Road, Esq., of Fliers, of the same place.

BERNARDON—FAYNE—September 18th, at Wellington, at the Roman Catholic Church, by the Rev. M. McGuin, P.M., Bernardon, Esq., to Miss Mary Fayne, of South Wales, of the same place.

BIRNEY—TAYLOR—October 15th, at Terrible Vale, New South Wales, by the Rev. J. H. Birney, Esq., of the same place, to R. Hungerford, M.A., Thomas Crawford, son of William Ross, Esq., of the same place.

BURTON—October 15th, at the residence of her mother, the Rev. J. H. Burton, eldest daughter of William Tyld Taylor, Esq., of Terrible Vale.

BURTON—FENNIS—September 11th, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. W. K. Fiddington, Barker Bank, New South Wales, the Rev. J. H. Burton, Esq., minister in Sydney, to Edna Fennis, eldest daughter of M. H. Fennis, Esq., of the same place.

CHILDS—WILSON—October 15th, by special license, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. N. Pidgen, James Wilson, Esq., to Miss Mary Wilson, of the same place.

COOTE—AARON—September 18th, at St. James' Church, by the Rev. Canon Alland, August, youngest son of John Coote, Esq., to Miss Mary Aaron, Esq., of this city, surgeon.

DUNN—O'NEILL—September 18th, at the Rev. Father O'Neill, at the residence of the bridegroom's parents, Funnet, Mr. Christopher William Crowley, of Upper Adelaide, eldest son of the Rev. J. H. Dunn, Esq., of the same place, to Miss Mary O'Neill, of Upper Adelaide, youngest daughter of the late Mr. John Carr, Esq., of the same place.

DAVIS—VILDER—September 20th, by the Rev. Dr. Fullerton, at the residence of the father of the bridegroom, George Henry Davis, Esq., of the same place, to Miss Mary Vilder, Esq., daughter of Mr. George Vilder, of Five Dock, near Sydney.

DEAN—September 18th, at the residence of her mother, by the Rev. C. W. H. Thornton, District Registrar, M. Edmund Debanah, of Frederickton, Macleay River, to Miss Mary Dean, Esq., of the same place.

DUNBAR—HUGHES—September 22nd, at St. Paul's, Murray, by the Rev. J. H. Dunbar, Esq., to Miss Mary Hughes, Esq., Mr. Arthur Dunbar, Deputist, Kent, to Margaret Hughes, only daughter of the late Thomas Hughes, of North Wales.

EATON—DUGGAN—October 6th, at St. Mary's Cathedral, New South Wales, by the Rev. J. H. Eaton, Esq., to Miss Mary Eaton, storekeeper, Crown Flat, Ararat, to Hannah, youngest daughter of Mr. J. Duggan, farmer, Ararat.

EVANS—HUGHES—September 18th, at the Rev. J. H. Evans, by the Rev. E. H. A. Gwynne, B.A., Esq., Henry Thomas Evans, Esq., to Miss Mary Hughes, Esq., daughter of the Captain John Alexander Edwards, of her Majesty's 17th Foot to Adelaide, second daughter of Henry Wren, Esq., of the same place.

EVANS—HUGHES—September 18th, at the residence of her mother, by the Rev. Thomas Heydon, Henry William, Esq., to Miss Mary Hughes, Esq., daughter of the Rev. J. H. Evans, Esq., of the same place.

EVANS—HUGHES—September 18th, at the residence of her mother, by the Rev. Thomas Heydon, Esq., Gertrude Storekeeper, Dorchester, England, and nephew of Major Charles Edwards, Esq., of the same place.

EVANS—HUGHES—September 18th, at the residence of her mother, by the Rev. J. H. Evans, Esq., of the same place, to Miss Mary Hughes, Esq., daughter of the Rev. G. W. F. Fiddle, Charles F. Fiddle, Esq., son of Charles F. Fiddle, Esq., of the same place.

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DEATHS.

AUDOTT—October 9th, at his residence, Fleance, fourth c.
Mr. Benjamin Audott, aged two years and six months.

ABRAHAM—October 8th, at the residence of her parents,
Mrs. J. H. B. Smith, 607 Broadway, New York City, Mrs.
ABRAHAM, widow, residing at Sydney, after a long and painful
illness.

ALBION—October 14th, at the Sydney Infirmary, the son of
Richard Albion, aged 39 years, leaving one son to lament
his loss.

ANDERSON—August 16th, at Bridgend House, Brechin,
Scotland, John Anderson, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, Esq.,
Glasgow, Wemyss Bay, aged 31.

ARMSTRONG—September 26th, at Goulburn, Edward Reg-
inald Armstrong, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, Esq.,
HAIFFY—October 12th, at the residence of her parents,
Messrs. Strickland & Co., 100, Market Street, Sydney, Mrs.
RICHARD and Harriet Bailey, aged three years and four mths.

BARNES—October 18th, at his residence, Mr. John Barn-
es, 68 years, brother of the late John Barness, Esq., of
Simmons, of this city.

BARTON—October 1st, at Heidon House, Teloworth, Sir
Charles Barton, Esq., of the firm of Crawford, Colvin, and
Co., Barrister-at-Law, Esq., London, aged 1 month.

BERRY—July 27th, at Maunabo, Opolo, William Berry, Esq.,
six days old, William Walker, only surviving child of the
late William Berry, Esq., of the firm of Berry & Co., of
the colonies will please accept of this intimation. August
1st, 1884.

BRAIN—September 18th, at West Maitland, Fletcher, you-
ngest of Mr. Robert Blair, aged sixteen months.

BREIDENBACH—October 1st, at the residence of her mother,
Thomas Petrie, Pine River, Brisbane, Mr. John Dugan
buller, of about 60 years, youngest son of Mr. Hugh De
Buller, of this city.

BROWN—September 16th, at Sale, Victoria, Thomas Brown,
Esq., eldest son of Charles Brown, Esq., of Melbourne, and
formerly of Edinburgh, Scotland, and came to Sydney
in 1840, the day of the late Mr. Brown's death.

CARMICHAEL—On board the Light of the Age, on his way
to England, the Rev. Henry Carmichael, LL.D., of Porpo-
pherry, Glasgow, Scotland, Emily Ramsay, the beloved
daughter of the late James Ramsay, Esq., of Glasgow, aged
William Cattle, Esq., M.D.

CHAPMAN—At her late residence, Argyle-street, Pitt-
water, Elizabeth Chapman, the beloved daughter of the
City Cooperative, and youngest sister of the late Rev.
John Chapman, of this city, died at her residence, 10, St.
George's Lane, London, England, aged 21 years.

CHINHOLOM—October 2d, at Kippiaul, Goulburn, the re-
sult of her parents, Robert, youngest son of James Chinholom,
of this city, aged 1 year and 6 months.

GUTHRIE—October 3rd, at Kegville, Balmain, Elizabeth
Guthrie, youngest daughter of the late George Guthrie,
of this city, aged 1 year and 6 months.

CORRY—September 2nd, accidentally drowned by the use
of a small sailing boat, off Kinsling Point, James, the you-
ngest son of the late John Corry, Esq., of this city, who
was going to George Watson, Pitt-street, Sydney, aged sixteen
years, and was a member of the Government School.

COTTER—October 4th, at her residence, Fitzroy-street,
Charlottesburg, third daughter of the late J. M. Cotter,
Esq., of Clare, Ireland, aged 1 year and 6 months.

DANIEL—October 7th, at Ashfield, Donald Cotton, the son
of John Cotton, Esq., late of Rosewood, Moreton Bay, in the
tenth year of his age, dearly loved and sincerely lamented.

JUNE—October 18th, at her father's residence, Cumberland
street, Sydney, the beloved daughter of John June,
Rain Craig, aged 8 months.

JURY—August 24th, by falling from a horse at the house
of Mrs. Mary Douglas, Mrs. Mary Douglas, aged 21 years,
of Lawrence River, of the same place.

KAY—October 1st, at his residence, William Davis, Esq., of
respected colonial, aged 64 years. He arrived in the
colonies in 1820.

DAWSON—October 8th, at the residence of her parents, Bar-
street, Susanah Mary, only daughter of Mr. M. Dawson,
aged 11 years.

DE GUZLAY—September 17th, at Paddington, near Syd-
ney, Alfred Arnold Guzlay, infant son of A. de Guzlay, aged
1 year and 6 months.

DELOITTE—August 4th, at Herren Garden, Hamburg, Geo.
De Loitte, aged 2 years.

DENNING—September 1st, at his residence, Phillip-
pore, Thomas A. Denning, aged 61 years.

DOUGLASS—October 1st, at his residence, Mrs. Campbell,
Pitt-street, Sydney, the son of the late Mr. Douglas, who
by falling on him, Thomas Douglass, eldest son of the late
Mr. Douglas, aged 21 years, and aged 21 years, and
represented by all who knew him.

DUNN—October 1st, at his residence, Mrs. Campbell,
Pitt-street, Sydney, the son of the late Mr. Dunn, who
by falling on him, Michael Doyle, in the street, aged 21 years.

DUNNING—September 23d, at her son's residence, Ash-
field, Mrs. Dunning, aged 61 years.

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THE REVENUE.

The following is an abstract of the gross produce of the revenue of New South Wales in the undermentioned periods, ended September 30, 1862, compared with the corresponding periods of the previous year:—

Quarter.	1861.	1862.	1863.
December.....	285,920	285,920	285,920
January.....	346,644	346,644	346,644
February.....	427,058	427,058	427,058
March.....	418,444	418,444	418,444
April.....	418,444	418,444	418,444
May.....	418,444	418,444	418,444
June.....	418,444	418,444	418,444
July.....	418,444	418,444	418,444
August.....	418,444	418,444	418,444
September.....	418,444	418,444	418,444
The year.....	£1,387,442	£1,387,442	£1,387,442

The above totals include special receipts as well as revenue proper. The increase on the first of the four quarters is more than a fifth, or twenty-one per cent.; that on the second, more than a fourth, or twenty-nine per cent.; that on the third about one seventh, or about sixteen per cent.; while the fourth, or the quarter just expired, is little more than one per cent.

The aggregate increase of the four quarters, £213,161, is above fifteen per cent.

The produce under each of the principal heads of the public income is shown in the table below.

No. 1.—HEADS OF REVENUE.

Quarter.	1861.	1862.	1863.
Dec.	1861	1862	1863
Jan.	1861	1862	1863
Feb.	1861	1862	1863
Mar.	1861	1862	1863
Apr.	1861	1862	1863
May	1861	1862	1863
June	1861	1862	1863
July	1861	1862	1863
Aug.	1861	1862	1863
Sept.	1861	1862	1863
Totals	£396,167	£396,379	£403,233

No. 2.—HEADS OF REVENUE.

Quarter.	1861.	1862.	1863.
Dec.	1861	1862	1863
Jan.	1861	1862	1863
Feb.	1861	1862	1863
Mar.	1861	1862	1863
Apr.	1861	1862	1863
May	1861	1862	1863
June	1861	1862	1863
July	1861	1862	1863
Aug.	1861	1862	1863
Sept.	1861	1862	1863
Totals	£327,920	£285,920	£346,644

No. 3.—INCREASE AND DECREASE.

Quarter.	1861.	1862.	1863.
Dec.	1861	1862	1863
Jan.	1861	1862	1863
Feb.	1861	1862	1863
Mar.	1861	1862	1863
Apr.	1861	1862	1863
May	1861	1862	1863
June	1861	1862	1863
July	1861	1862	1863
Aug.	1861	1862	1863
Sept.	1861	1862	1863
Totals	£1,387,442	£1,387,442	£1,387,442

No. 4.—REVENUE FROM EACH HEAD OF THE CUSTOMS.

Quarter.	1861.	1862.	1863.
Dec.	1861	1862	1863
Jan.	1861	1862	1863
Feb.	1861	1862	1863
Mar.	1861	1862	1863
Apr.	1861	1862	1863
May	1861	1862	1863
June	1861	1862	1863
July	1861	1862	1863
Aug.	1861	1862	1863
Sept.	1861	1862	1863
Totals	£138,177	£138,177	£138,177

No. 5.—REVENUE FROM EACH HEAD OF THE CUSTOMS.

Quarter.	1861.	1862.	1863.
Dec.	1861	1862	1863
Jan.	1861	1862	1863
Feb.	1861	1862	1863
Mar.	1861	1862	1863
Apr.	1861	1862	1863
May	1861	1862	1863
June	1861	1862	1863
July	1861	1862	1863
Aug.	1861	1862	1863
Sept.	1861	1862	1863
Totals	£138,177	£138,177	£138,177

No. 6.—SUMMARY OF REVENUE AMOUNTS AND PROPORTIONS.

Quarter.	1861.	1862.	1863.
Dec.	1861	1862	1863
Jan.	1861	1862	1863
Feb.	1861	1862	1863
Mar.	1861	1862	1863
Apr.	1861	1862	1863
May	1861	1862	1863
June	1861	1862	1863
July	1861	1862	1863
Aug.	1861	1862	1863
Sept.	1861	1862	1863
Totals	£427,058	£431,644	£406,100

No. 7.—SUMMARY OF REVENUE AMOUNTS AND PROPORTIONS.

Quarter.	1861.	1862.	1863.
Dec.	1861	1862	1863
Jan.	1861	1862	1863
Feb.	1861	1862	1863
Mar.	1861	1862	1863
Apr.	1861	1862	1863
May	1861	1862	1863
June	1861	1862	1863
July	1861	1862	1863
Aug.	1861	1862	1863
Sept.	1861	1862	1863
Totals	£427,058	£431,644	£406,100

No. 8.—SUMMARY OF REVENUE AMOUNTS AND PROPORTIONS.

Quarter.	1861.	1862.	1863.
Dec.	1861	1862	1863
Jan.	1861	1862	1863
Feb.	1861	1862	1863
Mar.	1861	1862	1863
Apr.	1861	1862	1863
May	1861	1862	1863
June	1861	1862	1863
July	1861	1862	1863
Aug.	1861	1862	1863
Sept.	1861	1862	1863
Totals	£427,058	£431,644	£406,100

No. 9.—SUMMARY OF REVENUE AMOUNTS AND PROPORTIONS.

Quarter.	1861.	1862.	1863.
Dec.	1861	1862	1863
Jan.	1861	1862	1863
Feb.	1861	1862	1863
Mar.	1861	1862	1863
Apr.	1861	1862	1863
May	1861	1862	1863
June	1861	1862	1863
July	1861	1862	1863
Aug.	1861	1862	1863
Sept.	1861	1862	1863
Totals	£427,058	£431,644	£406,100

No. 10.—SUMMARY OF REVENUE AMOUNTS AND PROPORTIONS.

Quarter.	1861.	1862.	1863.
Dec.	1861	1862	1863
Jan.	1861	1862	1863
Feb.	1861	1862	1863
Mar.	1861	1862	1863
Apr.	1861	1862	1863
May	1861	1862	1863
June	1861	1862	1863
July	1861	1862	1863
Aug.	1861	1862	1863
Sept.	1861	1862	1863
Totals	£427,058	£431,644	£406,100

No. 11.—SUMMARY OF REVENUE AMOUNTS AND PROPORTIONS.

Quarter.	1861.	1862.	1863.
Dec.	1861	1862	1863
Jan.	1861	1862	1863
Feb.	1861	1862	1863
Mar.	1861	1862	1863
Apr.	1861	1862	1863
May	1861	1862	1863
June	1861	1862	1863
July	1861	1862	1863
Aug.	1861	1862	1863
Sept.	1861	1862	1863
Totals	£427,058	£431,644	£406,100

MONTHLY COMMERCE REVIEW.

This money market continues without alteration, and the rates of discount charged by the banks are the same, viz., 7, 8, and 9 per cent.

The rates of exchange rule as follows:—Buying rate for bills in London, at 60 days sight, par; selling rate, 11 per cent. premium.

There have been no failures of any importance during the month, and the insolvencies have been rather below the average.

A comparative statement of the Consolidated Revenue of the colony of New South Wales, and of the special funds paid into the Treasury at Sydney during the quarters ended 30th September, 1861, and 30th September, 1862, respectively, showing the increase or decrease under each head thereof, has been published in the *Government Gazette*.

From the statement we find that the total revenue for the quarter ended 30th September, 1862, amounted to £431,643 13s. 7d. For the corresponding quarter of 1861 the revenue was £427,057 14s. 6d.

The increase on the quarter is therefore £4,586 18s. 11d., or nearly 1 per cent. The increase in the revenue of the colony, and of the special funds, is shown in the table below.

The increase in the revenue of the colony, and of the special funds, is shown in the table below.

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TUESDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1866

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The latter sum was to be paid by an European police officer, should he have to pass by that way. £200 is the toll fixed for a party by a magistrate, and £200 is the amount of the fine for a party by a magistrate, and £200 is the amount of the fine for a party by a magistrate.

country, full of apprehension as to the fate that awaited them. The meeting, when it did take place, was, on the whole, very quiet, although there were some very valuable among the natives, which the wreck might soon have proved. Mr. K. Graham and Captain Butler, who could speak English with the natives, heard plans made by the natives to kill all the crew of the ship at Vancouven Hall, and to burn down the mission. Captain Vane Hall felt it their duty to conceal from their fellow passengers, who, however, saw quite enough of the proceedings, the true state of affairs, and he endeavored to keep them down; exorbitant demands were made in the king's name and paid. The few fire-arms and signals were seized by the same authority, and individual property was taken care of. The king's men were very much broken into, with difficulty, before even the passengers left, and 1100 ounces of gold stolen, though recovered after some delay. It was thought that the natives had hoped that Mr. Graham would be induced to make public what fell under his own observation; by so doing, the "spirit" in which the natives acted throughout might be explained, and the Government might be enabled to settle questions pending between the Government and those particular parties concerned. The utmost that can be said will be, that they were mistaken by the native party. Be it so. The passengers on their return

and ultimate deliverance to these natives. Such service cannot be overrated. We wish to hear both sides of the question, in particular, and to know whether this Mr. Graham has in it the power to do for us. Much depends on the whole truth being stated.

On the second day after the wreck, the Naum's crew, Captain Bowden, who returned to the wreck by boat after his passengers had left. The natives were collectively busy stripping and plundering the vessel. He was allowed to land, but not to go on shore.

Several native canoes arrived during the day with baggage, and the mails are reported on the road.

The papers state that all eyes are anxiously turned towards Sir George Grey, to see whether he will submit to the wreck being retained in the hands of the plunderers.

LATEST PARTICULARS.

THE TARANAKI RIGOL of 13th ultimo says:—

The captain of the Naum, who rescued the wreck of the *Lord Worsley* as he passed, on the 11th, The natives were busy removing the wreck, and the Naum's crew were busy loading it.

When the schooner left Wangi, on Monday last, news of the wreck had not arrived, as that the Taranaki have been very busy in carrying the natives to the petreolium in the dark about the wreck.

The Naum's neighbors, the *Waharoa* and the *Waharoa*

[illegible]

The *Farquhar Herald* of 20th September, says: "A few articles from the wreck of the ship, which was blown down on the beach during the week concluding at silver plate. They were all of the same quality as the articles from the wreck of the ship, the *Naragonomete*, as they would not part with them on other terms. Our informant states that boxes, letters, &c., were also found, but they were all in such a state of decay that they were, however, left in the care of Makatoke as all made, as well as some of the articles of silver plate, were of the same quality as the articles from the wreck of the ship." The *Aleutide* we have news to the last October from the Northern Province. It is stated that the wreck had been discovered by the natives, and that the natives had been engaged in selling between the natives and private purchases.

ov.au/hla.news-page1

THE MAORI KINGDOM—THE WRECK OF THE LORD WORSLEY.

THE wreck of the Lord Worsley has added not the least to the long list of shipping disasters which have been associated with the name of New Zealand from the days of Tasmann. We may congratulate the civilised world that, however feeble and uncertain, a ray of civilisation has penetrated the savage mind. We may well shudder to reflect what would have been the case in the absence of a few well disposed and resolute chiefs who, from humanity or less unselfish considerations, restrained their countrymen from violence. They allowed the passengers to escape not only their lives, but also with their personal baggage. It is not commonly the case that even savages, unless exasperated by previous ill-treatment, injure the persons of strangers. These natives have been under the instruction of missionaries for the last forty years. Enormous sums have been expended for their benefit. They have been in personal contact with civilisation, in its more perfect forms, for a quarter of a century. They have been visited by the Governor, and they have visited him. They have met us in war and in peace. We are therefore not carried away by profound admiration that they should not have dabbled in blood.

Let us, however, look at the facts as subjects of the Crown, and people who recognise the law of nations, as the facts are set out in the statement of Messrs. HALL and BOWDEN. Cast upon the reef they escaped to the shore, and occupied some empty dwellings. For these they were charged a high rent, which undoubtedly it was within the province of the natives to demand. They were entitled, for any service or for any supply, to fix their own price. We may call it exorbitant; we may be disgusted with their avarice, but nevertheless there are other peoples besides the Maories who are prepared to take advantage of opportunity, and to make the misfortunes of their neighbours a harvest to themselves.

But the ship bore the British flag. It was wrecked upon the Queen's territories. Her subjects seized the property thus cast upon their shores—demanding the ammunition and arms as the right of their chiefs—carrying off the signal gun in triumph as a trophy of war—stopping the captain from exercising the rights of property over the ship, or removing anything from it not considered to be personal property. They interdicted the access of the magistrates to the relief of their own countrymen, demanding an enormous fine, or whatever it is to be called, at their own caprice. It is hardly possible to read the story of fines, tolls, poll tax, &c., without some risibility mingling with one's indignation. Did they take us for Chinese? The notions of these Maori statesmen of the means of raising the wind would be a fortune to any civilized Treasurer could they be only as easily enforced.

The question remains, what is to be done? In this case, perhaps, for the first time since the ship in English property, the French Government has been permitted to pass without inquiring what were the precise relations of the flag of England to the territory of New Zealand? We imagine that the French Minister would have demanded to know precisely whether the land drawn out on the map as subject to the sway of Great Britain was really a Maori territory subject only to a capricious and savage Government? If the first were the case England would have to compensate for the destruction of property and to punish the authors of all that terror and that injury which have been recorded by our correspondents. In the other case we cannot doubt that the French Government would find the means of punishing the savages. They would have short work to do with the Maori King and his Maori law. If no other course were possible, the flag of France would soon be found where the flag of England dare not show itself, and justly too.

It becomes important for every merchant who traverses those seas to know under what conditions he approaches the inhospitable coast, whether greater dangers await him than unfriendly winds and treacherous rocks? It may be the duty of her Majesty's Government to reconsider the policy of maintaining the sovereignty over territories where English law cannot penetrate, and where its pretended action is a source of so much irritation and danger? We all know what was done when Algiers sent out its corsairs to prey upon the merchantmen of England. We paid tribute until, in a fit of national pride, we sent Lord Exmouth to bombard the city in his own flag. But the natives have white apollons like men, while they have no influence upon their conduct, have intercepted the natural policy of a great power for the establishment of its authority over all who receive its protection. It may, however, be deemed desirable that we should recede from our claims upon the native territory—that the QUEEN should acknowledge the rival monarchy—that "the Gate of the King" should be the limit of her Government, and that she should enter into treaties so as to determine beforehand on what terms our vessels may navigate those waters, or seek shelter upon those too unfriendly shores. No commerce or intercourse can be satisfactory that has to arrange itself upon every emergency, and to be settled by the arbitrary covetousness of one of the parties. It would be better for every flag that sails on those waters to pay its small insurance against pillage, to the Maori King, as we paid the same kind of tribute to the Algerine barbarians. It may be cheaper than a native war. It will highly gratify the native pride to receive an Ambassador from the Court of St. James' charged to negotiate the peace and to settle this tariff. A new CODEX might find a more worthy of his genius, for it would be a far more difficult thing to settle the terms of intercourse between the British population and the subjects of the Maori King, than to define the relations and to guarantee the commerce of England and France.

Some of our readers may perhaps think that this is an extravagant proposition—that it would be conceding too far—that the English power is not yet reduced to this necessity. Let them then point out by what means we are to prevent its repetition, or to recover compensation for the wrong just done. We know of none. The natives have carried to the utmost their claims of independence. They have defied with the most contemptuous insolence, even the most limited exercise of the Royal authority. We are not aware what more they can do, unless without any provocation or immediate profit, they murder or punish

with total confiscation those who touch upon the territory they have conquered.

(Sydney Morning Herald, September 20.)

THE RESIGNATION OF MR. WENTWORTH OF THE OFFICE OF PRESIDENT, AND THE ELECTION OF MR. HAY AS SPEAKER.

The election of Mr. HAY to the Speakership and the resignation of Mr. WENTWORTH as President of the Council are the events of the day. The public colonial life of Mr. WENTWORTH may be considered as now terminated. However uncertain the movements of men, we must suppose that, having withdrawn from the high position which he lately occupied, he has made up his mind to give the remainder of his life to the country, not of his birth, but of his adoption. The warning which he delivered to the Council on resigning his seat will be heard with respect; but, we presume, like other warnings under similar authority, they will have an influence but slightly perceptible on the course of colonial politics. We cannot say that we entertain much expectation of the success of Mr. WENTWORTH's last legislative effort, and, indeed, he himself follows it with no pleasant anticipations. He regards it even in its present shape as a dangerous experiment, and with evident misgivings that some of those clauses to which he attached the importance, now compensating in part for the deficiencies and deformities of the rest, will disappear under the hand of the Legislative Assembly. Were any check discovered by which the power of the GOVERNOR, under the advice of the Executive, to add to the number of the members, could be regulated and restrained, we believe that the present constitution of the Upper House would subvert its purpose better than any likely to supply its place. Were it settled that beyond a certain number no addition should be made to the Council except by the direct appointment of the Crown, independently of the caprice or corrupt influences of party politics, it might be tolerated as the only scheme which gives a chance of moderating the speed and the rashness of the inferior branch of the Legislature.

There are many things perfectly clear to the mind of every man who is conversant with the course of political events, and it has no doubt occurred to Mr. WENTWORTH that the very spirit which he desires to curb will resist with determination and violence the attempts to curb it. Few examples are afforded on the page of history of a class relinquishing power or trying to its own hands. It is perfectly true that the democratic spirit will drive any community to destruction, but it may be equally certain that, having once seized the dominion, no consideration of danger will induce those who hold of possession to place it beyond the sphere of their own instant and restless control.

Mr. WENTWORTH has had, however, the satisfaction of announcing wholesome truths—giving the weight of his long public life to the cause of political conservatism, and uttering admonitions which, if they are not effective as coming from him, will be likely to be productive of good when accompanied with less authority of age, of intellect, or of position. There is, however, some difference between the condition in which he left the colony after the adoption of the Constitution which bears his name, and that in which he now forsakes it. Many illusions have been dispelled. Democracy has gained an absolute triumph. Almost all who were his coadjutors ten or twelve years ago have disappeared from public life. Those who remain are, for the most part, excluded from all effective share in the public business, and, indeed, have long ago, accepted their exclusion as irrevocable. The men who have occupied their place have now upon them the responsibilities of Government, and are probably aware of their mistakes. The principles they advocated must be submitted to practical tests, and there is but little benefit to be derived from late repentance. Some have already seen that they have precipitated colonial affairs into a course which has become dangerous even to the stability of their own power. But the penalty of false principles, and rashness or indifference in their application is, sooner or later, to be paid by those who have adopted without believing them.

We might congratulate the country on the choice of the new Speaker of the Assembly if it did not signalise the utter helplessness of the Conservative party in the abstraction of its most eminent member and natural leader. Mr. HAY has won in public life a reputation which he holds nearly alone. He is regarded as the incarnation of the reason of the House, as distinct from its passions. The dignity of his manner, and the distinction he has acquired as a debater, have pointed him out as the chief of that party of whose opinions he has been for some time the most respected exponent. We do not blame his acceptance of the chair, because, truth to tell, we have seen for a long time that there was no probable combination in politics that would have made him more than the mild and almost mediating member of an Opposition, combining sections often extremely averse from each other; which sections are seen to unite alternately with the Ministry on questions of immense importance to the public welfare. We believe that the more intelligent people of this colony consulted at large, they would assign a very high position to Mr. HAY in the practical government of the country, and that they would see his occupation of the chair with regret only because his special qualifications will no longer be available for direct political action. But when we consider the utter impossibility of a man like Mr. HAY doing what is necessary to be done to form a party or to hold it together, we are inclined to acquiesce in the position of neutrality which his peculiar duties will justify. No man can govern this country who does not govern it by means of personal interest. He must see measures will operate upon those to whom they are offered, and by what "considerations" opposition can be turned aside or subdued. The readiest, the most potent, the most universal means of control, is by selfish interests disguised and unavowed. But to appeal to these would require a sacrifice which we do not expect men of Mr. HAY's character will make. Mr. HAY will preserve the character of the House, as far as it depends upon the conduct of its SPEAKER; he will resist all those irregularities which end in disorder, and even in violence, and at the same time by the impartiality of his decisions he will no doubt assure to himself the support of the majority. There is scarcely any man so absurd as not to feel that unless it is intended to bring such bodies into public disrepute, and to assure their ultimate dissolution, the voice of the chairman must be regarded and his authority upheld. Without this respect and deference the wisest and the best legislature become a mob, and the worst an outrageous, ungovernable, and dangerous rabble.

(Sydney Morning Herald, October 13.)

CONVEYANCE OF MAILS.—CONVEYANCE BEING REQUIRED FOR THE POST OFFICE MAILS FROM AND TO THE UNDERMENTIONED PLACES FOR USE OF THREE YEARS, WITH THE EXCEPTION OF THOSE LINES FOR WHICH A SPECIAL TRAIN IS NAMED, FROM THE 1st JANUARY, 1863, passengers disposed to contract for providing the same are invited to consult their officers, in writing, to the General Post Office, before twelve o'clock, on WEDNESDAY, the 29th day of October next, enclosed "Tender for Conveyance of Mails."

WESTERN ROADS.

- 1.—To and from Railway Terminus and Post Office, Parramatta, Baulkham Hills, Rose Hill, and Windsor, six days a week, (twice a day)
- 2.—To and from Wiseman's Ferry and Mangrove Creek, once a week.
- 3.—To and from Windsor and Richmond, six days a week, (twice a day)
- 4.—To and from Windsor, Wilberforce, Baulkham Hills, and Portland Head, via Rosehill, three times a week.
- 5.—To and from Richmond, North Richmond, and Wagon Creek (Lamrock's Inn), three times a week.
- 6.—To and from Wagon Creek and Colo, once a week.
- 7.—To and from Richmond and Camden, via Castleknock, Penrith, Mulgoa, and Greenfield, three times a week.
- 8.—To and from Kirkconnell and Mitchell's Creek, twice a week.
- 9.—To and from Peel and Linlithgow, once a week.
- 10.—To and from Sotola and Tamborah, once a week.
- 11.—To and from Mudgee and Dubbo, once a week.
- 12.—To and from Mudgee, Merindab, Bourke, and Greenfield, three times a week.
- 13.—To and from Mudgee, Avoca, Gravelly, Louisa Creek, Windsor, Campbell's Creek, and Long Creek, twice a week.
- 14.—To and from Mudgee and Ironbarks, three times a week.
- 15.—To and from Orange and Molong, three times a week.
- 16.—To and from Molong and Orelly, twice a week.
- 17.—To and from Wellington, Murrumbidgee, and Dubbo, three times a week.
- 18.—To and from Dubbo, Dringdale, and Cannabrah, once a week.
- 19.—To and from Carcraig and Cowra, three times a week.
- 20.—To and from Cowra and Canowindra, three times a week.
- 21.—To and from Cowra, South Wangan, and Forbes, three times a week.
- 22.—To and from Forbes and Condobolin, via Finlay's, three times a week.
- 23.—To and from Blaney and Tassell, once a week.
- 24.—To and from Orange and Forbes, three or six times a week.

SOUTHERN ROADS.

- 1.—To and from Liverpool, Denham Court, and Ludham, three times a week.
- 2.—To and from Campbelltown, Riverford, Douglas Park Post Office, and Pictou, six days a week.
- 3.—To and from Camden and the Oaks, via Brownlow Hill and Lower Hill, six days a week.
- 4.—To and from Oaks and Burrangong, three days a week.
- 5.—To and from Marulan and Bungonia, three days a week.
- 6.—To and from Marulan and Long Beach, twice a week.
- 7.—To and from Geringong and Broughton's Creek, via the Fox Grounds, twice a week.
- 8.—To and from Shoalhaven and Nowra, via Greenhills, three times a week.
- 9.—To and from Shoalhaven, Nowra, and Ulladulla, via Greenhills, once a week, run twice a week.
- 10.—To and from Ulladulla and Batemans Bay, twice a week.
- 11.—To and from Nelligen (Clyde River), and Braidwood, twice a week.
- 12.—To and from Batemans Bay, Mullendore, and Moruya, twice a week.
- 13.—To and from Moruya, and reach Moruya four hours after starting from the bay, and on return to leave Moruya at such times as may be appointed.
- 14.—To and from Moruya, Mullendore, and Batemans Bay, once a week, for two years.
- 15.—To and from Batemans Bay, Mullendore, and Moruya, once a week, for two years.
- 16.—To and from Batemans Bay, Mullendore, and Moruya, once a week, for two years.
- 17.—To and from Batemans Bay, Mullendore, and Moruya, once a week, for two years.
- 18.—To and from Batemans Bay, Mullendore, and Moruya, once a week, for two years.
- 19.—To and from Batemans Bay, Mullendore, and Moruya, once a week, for two years.
- 20.—To and from Batemans Bay, Mullendore, and Moruya, once a week, for two years.
- 21.—To and from Batemans Bay, Mullendore, and Moruya, once a week, for two years.
- 22.—To and from Batemans Bay, Mullendore, and Moruya, once a week, for two years.
- 23.—To and from Batemans Bay, Mullendore, and Moruya, once a week, for two years.
- 24.—To and from Batemans Bay, Mullendore, and Moruya, once a week, for two years.

NORTHERN ROADS.

- 1.—To and from Newcastle and Stockton, six days a week.
- 2.—To and from Gosford and Kincumber, twice a week.
- 3.—To and from the Newcastle Wharf, the Post Office, and the Railway Station, once a week.
- 4.—To and from Newcastle Post Office, Pillar Box near Railway Terminus, and branch offices at Lake Macquarie and the Junction and at the end of the line.
- 5.—To and from Raymond Terrace and Stroud, four times a week.
- 6.—To and from Gloucester and Newcastle, once a fortnight.
- 7.—To and from Stroud and Tarengo, twice a week.
- 8.—To and from Tarengo, Tarengo, Cundine Town, and Stroud, once a week.
- 9.—To and from Port Macquarie and Huntingdon, once a week.
- 10.—To and from Port Macquarie, Bolland's Plains, and Kempsey, twice a week.
- 11.—To and from West Maitland, East Maitland, and Morpeth, once a week.
- 12.—To and from Railway Station and Post Office, East Maitland, Morpeth, and Hinton, seven days a week.
- 13.—To and from Dungog and Bandon Grove, three times a week.
- 14.—To and from Patterson and Greta, three times a week.
- 15.—To and from Greta and Loxton, two days a week.
- 16.—To and from East Maitland and Mount Vincent, twice a week.
- 17.—To and from Wollombi and Laguna, three times a week.
- 18.—To and from Murrumbidgee, Denman, and Morpeth, three times a week.
- 19.—To and from Murrumbidgee and Castlereagh, three times a week.
- 20.—To and from Rose and Murrumbidgee, twice a week.
- 21.—To and from Murrumbidgee and Murrumbidgee, once a week.
- 22.—To and from Murrumbidgee and Murrumbidgee, once a week.
- 23.—To and from Murrumbidgee and Murrumbidgee, once a week.
- 24.—To and from Murrumbidgee and Murrumbidgee, once a week.
- 25.—To and from Murrumbidgee and Murrumbidgee, once a week.
- 26.—To and from Murrumbidgee and Murrumbidgee, once a week.
- 27.—To and from Murrumbidgee and Murrumbidgee, once a week.
- 28.—To and from Murrumbidgee and Murrumbidgee, once a week.
- 29.—To and from Murrumbidgee and Murrumbidgee, once a week.
- 30.—To and from Murrumbidgee and Murrumbidgee, once a week.

From and to the General Post Office, Sydney, and each of the following places, twice a day, viz.

1.—Wagon's Bay, via St. Mark's and Waverley.

2.—St. Peter's, Cook's River.

Waverley and Waverley.

With regard to Nos. 1 and 3 Western Road, and No. 1 Road of starting, still like the condition of the contract, that should there be any time during the term of the contract be communicated by railway established between any of the places, either wholly or in part, the Government may, by giving one calendar month's notice in writing to the contractor, of their intention so to do, either determine the contract, or deduct from the contract price the amount that shall be charged by, and actually paid by, the Railway Commissioners, for the conveyance of the mails along any portion of the road between any of the places.

It will be optional with the parties tendering to propose the mode of conveyance, and it may be found necessary to adopt horse mails on some lines where wheeled carriages have been or may be used, but on all roads where wheeled vehicles can travel, a preference will be given to carriages harnessed for a limited number of passengers.

Mail Guards and Post Inspectors must be conveyed free, but each must state the sum per post required for every additional passenger who may at any time be sent by order of the Government.

The Mails are to be dispatched on the days and hours to be fixed by the Postmaster-General, either according to the present arrangement, or as he may afterwards determine for the public convenience, but no contractor will be bound to travel at a quicker rate than eight miles an hour, including all stoppages.

A fine of 5s. for every five minutes delay after the specified time at which the mail is to arrive, except for the first five or ten minutes respectively, will be invariably imposed unless satisfactory certificates be given that the obstacles were insuperable.

It must be understood that in all instances the usual road between the places mentioned is to be travelled, and where no such road exists, the route directed by the Postmaster-General must be pursued, or that specified by the contractor in his tender.

The contractor must understand that no excuse for delay will be entertained unless supported by certificates from persons of known respectability as to the cause of delay, and that no excuse will be made for delay by any person, either for ordinary duties or to overcome difficulties arising from rivers or creeks, floods, heavy roads, or the occurrence of accidents to men, horses, or vehicles employed in the service, or otherwise to the prejudice of the Post Office, under penalty of 5s. for each and every offence.

The contractor will be strictly bound not to assign any portion of their contract without the consent of the Postmaster-General.

The drivers and postmen are to be men of certified good conduct.

All fines and penalties incurred under the agreement, are to be deducted by the Postmaster-General from the quarterly instalment falling due, or if the contractor and his agent consider as over and above any penalties provided by any Act of Council.

Each tender must bear the signatures of two respectable and solvent persons, engaging to enter into a bond with the contractor to double the amount of the contract for the safety of the mails and the due performance of the contract, and to be forfeited if the contractor and his agent consider as over and above any penalties provided by any Act of Council.

The hours of starting from each post-office, or stage, and other particulars may be obtained by application at the General Post Office, Sydney, or at the other Post Offices in the colony, and persons entering are requested to fill up such forms with great care.

Each tender must be sent in for each line, as numbered in this advertisement, and the Government reserves the power of rejecting any tender in which more than one line is mentioned.

E. C. WEEKES.

The Treasury, New South Wales, 14th October, 1862.

FERRY OVER THE HAWKESBURY RIVER.

THE HAWKESBURY RIVER, the ferry crossing the river, will be put up to auction, by the Clerk of Petty Sessions, at the Police Office, on WEDNESDAY, the 29th day of October, at 11 o'clock, for fourteen months, commencing the 1st day of November, 1862.

Tenders will be provided with a sufficient ferry boat and engine, and will be required to carry, across the river, and to keep the punt and boat in suitable repair at his own expense.

A bond (in double the amount of rent) with two responsible sureties, will be required (for the due observance of the conditions of sale, and for the payment of the rent, by equal monthly instalments, before the expiration of seven days after the termination of each month).

A warrant of attorney will also be required.

Each tender must be submitted by application at the Police Office, Windsor, or at the Colonial Treasury.

TENDERS FOR PUBLIC WORKS AND SUPPLIES.

TENDERS are invited for the following Public Works and Supplies, viz. particulars see GOVERNMENT GAZETTE, of which is kept at every police office in the colony.

No tender will be taken into consideration unless the name of the work for which it is intended be written on the cover.

Particulars of Public Works.

1.—To and from Newcastle and Stockton, six days a week.

2.—To and from Gosford and Kincumber, twice a week.

3.—To and from the Newcastle Wharf, the Post Office, and the Railway Station, once a week.

4.—To and from Newcastle Post Office, Pillar Box near Railway Terminus, and branch offices at Lake Macquarie and the Junction and at the end of the line.

5.—To and from Raymond Terrace and Stroud, four times a week.

6.—To and from Gloucester and Newcastle, once a fortnight.

7.—To and from Stroud and Tarengo, twice a week.

8.—To and from Tarengo, Tarengo, Cundine Town, and Stroud, once a week.

9.—To and from Port Macquarie and Huntingdon, once a week.

10.—To and from Port Macquarie, Bolland's Plains, and Kempsey, twice a week.

11.—To and from West Maitland, East Maitland, and Morpeth, once a week.

12.—To and from Railway Station and Post Office, East Maitland, Morpeth, and Hinton, seven days a week.

13.—To and from Dungog and Bandon Grove, three times a week.

14.—To and from Patterson and Greta, three times a week.

15.—To and from Greta and Loxton, two days a week.

AUSTRALIAN GENERAL ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Office, NEW PITT-STREET.

CAPITAL, £400,000, in 4000 SHARES.

DIRECTORS: FREDERICK FANNING, Esq., CHAIRMAN.

WILLIAM H. ELLIOTT, Esq., DEPUTY CHAIRMAN.

JOHN BROWN, Esq., JOHN DE V. LAMB, Esq., JAMES MILSON, Esq., CHARLES SMITH, Esq., AGENT AND MARINE SURVEYOR for the Port of Newcastle: JOHN BINGLE, Esq., LONDON AGENT: MESSRS. BROWN AND CO., 62, Moorgate-street.

The Directors attend daily to receive applications for insurance.

Rates of Premium per cent. by first-class vessels no under forty-five tons, free from average unless general.

Guinea, 100 per cent. Port Phillip, by Guinea, 100 per cent. India, China, and Manila, 100 per cent. Java, 100 per cent. Ditto, by steamer, 100 per cent. Torne's Straits, 100 per cent. Valparaiso and Lima, 100 per cent. California, 100 per cent. Moreton Bay (by the Mauritius), 100 per cent. Wide Bay (by the Bourbons), 100 per cent. Launceston, 100 per cent. Hobart Town, 100 per cent. Ditto, by steamer, 100 per cent. Port Nicholson, 100 per cent. Tahiti, 100 per cent. Port Cooper, 100 per cent. Adelaide, 100 per cent. Otago, 100 per cent.

Time rates on first-class vessels. 3 months, 100 per cent. 6 months, 100 per cent. 12 months, 100 per cent. Whaling voyage, 100 per cent. Specie to London, 100 per cent. Specie to Melbourne, 100 per cent. Specie to Sydney, 100 per cent. The Company's Surveyor will attend on the arrival of each vessel in which they may be interested, to report upon the state of the cargo, &c., and to be left at the Company's Office.

HENRY T. FOX, Secretary.

AUSTRALIAN FIRE, LIFE, AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Head Office: Hall of Commerce, Melbourne. Possessing an accumulated reserve fund that amounts to £200,000.

FIRE DEPARTMENT. First-class risks are taken at rates of premium varying from 2s. 6d. to 5s. 6d.

MARINE DEPARTMENT. Policies effected at lowest current rates, and losses made payable in Sydney, Melbourne, or London, at option of assured.

This Company is favourably known in the colonies for its extreme promptitude in the settlement of all claims.

The undersigned having been appointed agents in Sydney, are now prepared to insure every description of Fire or Marine risk.

Exchange Corner. BREWSTER AND TAMAR FIRE AND MARINE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Risks on Fire and Marine Insurance. Policies effected at lowest current rates, and losses made payable in Sydney, Melbourne, or London, at option of assured.

This Company is favourably known in the colonies for its extreme promptitude in the settlement of all claims.

The undersigned having been appointed agents in Sydney, are now prepared to insure every description of Fire or Marine risk.

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The undersigned having been appointed agents in Sydney, are now prepared to insure every description of Fire or Marine risk.

EUROPEAN ASSURANCE SOCIETY.—GAUR ANTER DEPARTMENT.—REDUCTION OF RATES.—The Premium charged by the above Society on first-class Guarantees for Government and Bank office is now reduced to 15s. per cent.

A future allowance of 1s. per cent. per annum will be made until the premium is reduced to 10s. per cent. The above alteration will take effect from 1st July last, to be applied on the next renewal.

FREDERICK J. JACKSON, Resident Secretary. 32, Hunter-street, Sydney.

NORTHERN ASSURANCE COMPANY.—This Company's business in New South Wales and Queensland will be managed by GEORGE WATSON, Esq.

JAMES RATTRAY, superintendent. Company's Office, 62, Margaret-street, Sydney, 30th October, 1862.

ROYAL FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF LIVERPOOL, LONDON.

Capital, £2,000,000. SYDNEY AGENTS: This company has ever maintained a high character for its liberal and prompt payment of losses, and the undersigned are empowered to settle all claims in the colony.

CLASS 1st.—Brick or stone buildings, slated, metal, or shingled roofs, occupied for dwelling or counting houses, for 1s. 6d. per cent. per annum.

TELEGRAPHIC DESPATCHES.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.]

LACHLAN.

A memorial to the Postmaster-General is in course of signature, asking for a daily mail via Orange.

The police are bringing the sly dog sellers to justice, together with storekeepers who have been retailing liquor contrary to law.

Messrs. J. and R. Kellar, licensed wine and spirit merchants, were fined £30, on Friday, and a large quantity of liquor, seized on their premises, was confiscated. An appeal against the seizure has been lodged.

Mining business is very dull. The boring machines are throwing up shrapnel of employ. Wash-dirt is being raised out of many claims, but there will be comparatively little washed for a few days.

BRISBANE.

Monday, 4 p.m.

The committee appointed to enquire into the complaints of immigrants brought out by the Queensland Immigration Society have given in a report. They state that having examined the evidence they are not prepared to believe that any partiality was shown by the agents to immigrants on account of creed or country, or that any undue influence was used to induce them to contribute to its funds.

MELBOURNE.

Monday, 8 p.m.

The Melbourne and Murray River Railway opened to Sandhurst to-day. The Governor and a large number of people were present. Three extra trains were required for the day.

The stoppage of Wickham's Brothers, large speculators in tobacco, is announced. Liabilities, £55,000 sterling. It is rumored that secured creditors will be paid for 15s. in the £, and take assignment.

At the Criminal Sessions, Dudley, the horse-stealer, who was re-arrested at Yee, was sentenced to seven years' hard labour. Constable Buck who shot Dudley's mare, was tried for murder, and acquitted.

The new reef at Beechworth continues to yield richly. Splendid specimens of gold have been taken out during the last few days.

Arrived Mattapan, from Boston.

The Westburn, from London, is off Cape Otway. Markets without transactions.

OTAGO.

(Via Melbourne.)

The Gottaburg, from Otago, has arrived, bringing news to 11th instant. The accounts from Dunedin and the gold-fields are very unsatisfactory. A reaction had set in, and numbers were returning. Hundreds are seeking employment on Government roads, and great distress prevails, many being without the means of leaving. The Gottaburg brings 200 passengers and only 200 ounces of gold.

SANDHURST.

Monday, 7 p.m.

The first train through from Melbourne, conveying the Governor and suite, and the members of Ministry, arrived at 1.30, the journey occupying four hours and half.

An immense crowd collected at the Railway Station. The Governor, on his arrival, was saluted by artillery. He made a speech declaring the line open. Great enthusiasm prevailed. Triumphant arches were erected, and the principal buildings were decorated with flags, and a general holiday kept.

ADELAIDE.

Monday, 7 p.m.

The Parliamentary enquiry relative to the conduct of Messrs. Hume and Hume, respecting ancient estates, completely clears them from all blame.

It has been ascertained that Mr. Nell, two sheep farmers from the neighbourhood of Port Wakefield, and two other persons were on board the cutter Sarah when she captured.

The House of Assembly has granted £1000 to Mr. Kelly, and six months' pay to his men.

A farewell demonstration to Mr. Tomlinson is intended previous to his departure by the Wonga Wonga.

The Camille arrived to-day from Mauritius with sugar. The Captain reports this as being the last cargo of the new crop for shipment to the colonies this season. No vessels were loading when he left.

Flour and wheat dull of sale.

The accounts from the new Cornwall mine are very favourable.

ARRIVALS.—See Snake, from London; Mary Agnes, from Newcastle; Camille, from Mauritius.

ABSTRACT OF SALES BY AUCTION THIS DAY.

MR. CHARLES TEARLE.—At his rooms, at 11 o'clock, FINEST BOTTLED PORT, and other choice wines, including a fine bottle of 1840, 1841, 1842, 1843, 1844, 1845, 1846, 1847, 1848, 1849, 1850, 1851, 1852, 1853, 1854, 1855, 1856, 1857, 1858, 1859, 1860, 1861, 1862, 1863, 1864, 1865, 1866, 1867, 1868, 1869, 1870, 1871, 1872, 1873, 1874, 1875, 1876, 1877, 1878, 1879, 1880, 1881, 1882, 1883, 1884, 1885, 1886, 1887, 1888, 1889, 1890, 1891, 1892, 1893, 1894, 1895, 1896, 1897, 1898, 1899, 1900, 1901, 1902, 1903, 1904, 1905, 1906, 1907, 1908, 1909, 1910, 1911, 1912, 1913, 1914, 1915, 1916, 1917, 1918, 1919, 1920, 1921, 1922, 1923, 1924, 1925, 1926, 1927, 1928, 1929, 1930, 1931, 1932, 1933, 1934, 1935, 1936, 1937, 1938, 1939, 1940, 1941, 1942, 1943, 1944, 1945, 1946, 1947, 1948, 1949, 1950, 1951, 1952, 1953, 1954, 1955, 1956, 1957, 1958, 1959, 1960, 1961, 1962, 1963, 1964, 1965, 1966, 1967, 1968, 1969, 1970, 1971, 1972, 1973, 1974, 1975, 1976, 1977, 1978, 1979, 1980, 1981, 1982, 1983, 1984, 1985, 1986, 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3481, 3482, 3483, 3484, 3485, 3486, 3487, 3488, 3489, 3490, 3491, 3492, 3493, 3494, 3495, 3496, 3497, 3498, 3499, 3500, 3501, 3502, 3503, 3504, 3505, 3506, 3507, 3508, 3509, 3510, 3511, 3512, 3513, 3514, 3515, 3516, 3517, 3518, 3519, 3520, 3521, 3522, 3523, 3524, 3525, 3526, 3527, 3528, 3529, 3530, 3531, 3532, 3533, 3534, 3535, 3536, 3537, 3538, 3539, 3540, 3541, 3542, 3543, 3544, 3545, 3546, 3547, 3548, 3549, 3550, 3551, 3552, 3553, 3554, 3555, 3556, 3557, 3558, 3559, 3560

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